The People's Korea

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1,000,000 Pyongyangites Parade on Their 40th National Holiday

A mammoth parade of more than one million working people in Pyongyang was held on Sep. 9 at the Kim Il Sung Square in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung and foreign guests saw the parade.

The band struck up the immortal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung," announcing the start of the parade.

A column of some 3,000 people carrying the flags of the Republic took the van in the parade, followed by a column of paraders with the flags of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Fan dancers surrounding a float of the emblem of the Republic bearing the letters "Celebration of 40th Anniversary" came in view after a formation of paraders carrying bouquets of best wishes with a full-length statue of President Kim Il Sung at their head.

Led by a float of the emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guide of the government of the Republic, a column carrying the flags of the party moved into the square followed by cheering paraders, a column of red flags and a column of party flag-bearers.

A formation of cheering crowd and a column of three-revolution flag-bearers entered the square rocking with the cheers of hurrah and songs when the letters "Singlehearted unity" appeared on the sea of flowers rolling in the square.

Marching past the rostrum were a formation of student paraders and formations of scientists, artistes, cheering citizens, of medical workers and sportsmen.

A float showing Marx and Lenin together in a portrait, went past and then came a formation of paraders carrying the flags of various countries which have diplomatic relations with our country and paraders surrounding a float of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. They marched in high spirits, displaying our people's unshakable will to fight resolutely to build a peaceful, new world free from imperialism and war, in firm unity with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the other peace-loving forces of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

The mammoth parade at the Kim Il Sung Square by more than one million working people in Pyongyang strikingly demonstrated the revolutionary mettle and firm will of our people to bring earlier the complete victory of socialism, the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche by accelerating the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

President Kim Il Sung waving at the parade.

DPRK President Awarded Supreme Order of Viet Nam

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was awarded the "Order of Gold Star," the supreme order of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

An awarding ceremony was held on Sep. 6.

Present there were President Vo Chi Cong and the members of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and suite members.

Attending the ceremony were Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Hyon Jun Guk, director of a department of the party central committee; Choe Jong Gun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Jong Song, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Viet Nam.

President Kim Il Sung was awarded the "Order of Gold Star" by President Vo Chi Cong.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it.

President Kim Il Sung Arranges Banquet for Foreign Guests

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Sep. 9 arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the National Holiday.

Li Gun Mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, made a speech at the banquet.

Pointing out that President Kim Il Sung delivered a historic report at the celebration meeting on the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding, he said that this report is a militant programme to lead the government of the Republic and our people to the implementation of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line for the completion of the cause of socialism and communism and a revolutionary banner which gives our people firm confidence in the victory of the revolution and great hope and which arouses our people to turn out in a new struggle and to great exploits.

In the past 40 years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintained the Juche idea as its steadfast guideline and has performed great exploits in the revolution and construction.

Under the leadership of our party, the government of the Republic organized and mobilized the popular masses to overcome manifold hardships and ordeals and advance the cause of building a new society victoriously, and has turned our country, once backward, into a rich prosperous socialist country of independence, self-reliance and self-defence with the most progressive socialist system, in a short span of time.

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Various Functions Take Place to Celebrate DPRK's 40th Birthday

Various functions were held in Pyongyang on Sep. 8-10 in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

During the period (Sep. 7-10) President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il received and had talks with the heads and representatives of foreign delegations and delegates who came to the DPRK to attend the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the DPRK's founding. These talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Present at these functions were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premiers of the Administration Council, the chairman and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, officials of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, public organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, officials related to science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

On hand were also a congratulatory group of the "South Korean National Democratic Front", a congratulatory group of the Korean residents in Japan including the chairman and vice chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and overseas Koreans and foreign diplomatic envoys and foreign guests staying in the DPRK.

Invited to the functions were 320 delegations and delegates from 130 countries of the five continents of the world including leaders of the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Burkina Faso, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

On Sep. 8, a report meeting to celebrate the DPRK's 40th founding anniversary was held, at which President Kim Il Sung made a historic speech. (See the previous issue)

A grand performance "Song of

(Continued on page 8)

President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il Receive Heads of Foreign Dels.

President Kim Il Sung, on Sep. 8 received heads of the delegations and delegates of foreign countries who visited Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were heads of 320 delegations and delegates from 130 countries of the five continents including:

Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China, who is heading a Chinese party and government delegation;

Didier Ratsiraka, General Secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Head of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation **Gustav Husak**, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Captain Blise Compaore, Chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso, who is heading a delegation of the People's Front and Government of Burkina Faso; and

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, who is heading a Vietnamese party and state delegation.

On hand were Secretary Kim Jong Il;

O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces;

Li Gun Mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Premier of the Administration Council;

Pak Sung Chul and Li Jong Ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; and

Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il receive heads of the delegations and delegates of foreign countries who attended the celebrations of the 40th birthday of the DPRK.

—On Occasion of 40th Birthday of DPRK—

Congratulatory Messages from Soviet and Chinese Party and State Leaders

Soviet Union

President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The message says:

The foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first people's democratic state in the history of Korea, was an epochal event in the life of the Korean people and in the long struggle for their national and social rebirth and opened a broad prospect for the Korean people to advance along the road of progress.

The Soviet people sincerely congratulate the working people of the DPRK upon their successes in the socio-economic development of the country.

We are convinced that the implementation of the third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy by the Korean working class, farmers and intellectuals will become a new important stage in socialist construction in the DPRK.

Over the last 40 years the fraternal friendship and beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK have been developed steadily.

Relations between working groups, public organizations, creative organizations and young people of our two countries are becoming closer.

We, guided by the idea of the 27th Congress and the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU and aspiring after the strengthening of all-round mutual cooperation among socialist states, will in the future, too, bend all efforts to make our two parties, two countries and two peoples more intimate on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism, equality and comradely mutual assistance.

It is an urgent demand of international life at present to establish a new way of political thinking and for socialist countries to more actively participate in the formation of world politics. The constructive stand intended to settle the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula on the basis of national reconciliation and balance of interests provides possibility of ensuring peace and stability in this region.

The Soviet Union supports the endeavours of the DPRK government to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, get the U.S. troops withdrawn from the southern part of the peninsula and arrange north-south dialogue. Consistently adhering to such line accords with the aim to establish comprehensive international security system and build a nuclear-free, violence-free world.

We, on behalf of the entire Soviet people, wish you and the working people of the DPRK new success in their cause of carrying out the tasks set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

China

President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo received a message of greetings on Sep. 7 from Zhao Ziyang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yang Shangkun, President of the People's Republic of China; Wan Li, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; and Li Peng, Premier of the State Council of the PRC.

The message says:

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which opened a new phase in the history of Korea is the shining gain of revolution attained by the Korean people through their long-drawn arduous struggle under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The industrious and valiant Korean people not only defeated the foreign aggressors and defended the independence of the country and the dignity of the nation with matchless heroic stamina but also have built a new socialist Korea with a modern industry and developed agriculture on the land, once poor and backward, through their hard struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance over 40 years after the founding of the state and are making devoted efforts to carry out a new grand Seven-Year Plan.

The DPRK is assiduously striving to ease the situation of the Korean Peninsula, defend peace in Asia and the world and promote friendship and cooperation with many countries, Third World countries in particular, and playing an important role on international arena by pursuing an independent policy of peace diplomacy.

Greatly rejoiced over these brilliant achievements, we heartily wish the fraternal Korean people new greater success in the accomplishment of the cause of socialist construction.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of Korea fully represented the urgent desire of the Korean people for national reunification by advancing a series of reasonable propositions and proposals to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and indicated the correct road of national reunification.

We have consistently considered that the Korean question should naturally be resolved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

We will, in the future, too, as in the past, resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and firmly believe that the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification will certainly emerge victorious.

The two countries of China and Korea are in the relations of lips and teeth with a river in between.

The peoples of the two countries have recorded the chapter of friendship, which will shine forever, with blood, sharing life and death, sweets and bitters in the protracted common revolutionary struggle.

Our two countries have supported and closely cooperated with each other in the noble work of socialist construction and jointly advanced forward.

President Kim Il Sung sees with foreign guests a mass gymnastic display "40 Years Covered by the Republic" performed on Sep. 9 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium by 50,000 students and school children of Pyongyang. (KCNA radiophoto, Sep. 10)

DPRK-Czech. Fraternal Friendship Reconfirmed

Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, visited the DPRK on Sep. 8-12 to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung and the Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the CSR in Pyongyang on the 11th of September, 1988. (See the text of the treaty on page 8)

DPRK President hosted a banquet on Sep. 11 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in his honour.

At the banquet, both the DPRK and Czechoslovak leaders made speeches.

Introduced here are excerpts from their speeches:

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

This year your people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the historic February victory which ushered in a new epoch of socialism in Czechoslovakia, and our people have just celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Republic.

This year also marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Since the February victory the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the communist party have successfully built a new society and established in the heart of Europe a prosperous socialist state, which is steadily advancing the economy and culture and science and technology. Today in your country, the work of reorganization to accelerate economic and social progress and to consummate socialism further is being undertaken briskly in accordance with the strategic line formulated by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and with the decisions adopted by the plenary meetings of the party central committee.

In the past years our people under the correct leadership of our party have pressed on with the revolution and construction and established an independent and sovereign socialist state with the most advanced socialist system, a powerful independent national economy and brilliant national culture on this land where agelong backwardness and poverty had once prevailed.

All the successes achieved by the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia in building socialism clearly show the superiority and vitality of socialism and are contributing greatly to preserving peace in Asia and Europe.

We strongly support the proposals made by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and government for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe and for creating a zone of trust and cooperation and good-neighbourly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty nations and NATO nations, the proposals which emanate from their consistent stand for ensuring peace and security in Europe.

The pressing issue that must be settled to preserve and consolidate peace in Asia is that of easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying Korea peacefully.

Our party and the government of the Republic have advanced constructive proposals for peace on the Korean Peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and are making every effort to put them into effect.

The communist party, government and people of Czechoslovakia have always rendered positive support and encouragement to our people in their cause for reunification, and your country, as a member nation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, has been striving to convert the armistice in Korea into a durable peace.

We are grateful to you for this.

On this occasion we have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. This treaty will display great vitality in expanding and developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on a full scale, and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Speech of President Gustav Husak

Friendly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the DPRK have a long tradition.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, I recall the useful and comradely talks with you in Pyongyang in 1973 and in Prague in 1984.

We attach great significance to talks between Comrade Milos Jakes and you in the capital of your country this year.

Conversations held in an atmosphere of true friendship and mutual understanding during our current visit have also confirmed that we have common interests in continually consolidating and expanding relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Korea.

The Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of Czechoslovakia and Korea plays an important role in seeking and realizing new possibilities in economic and scientific-technological fields.

It is also our common hope to expand cooperation in the fields of education, culture and public health and all other fields where conditions are provided.

This is of significance not only in promoting the revolutionary changes in socialist construction in our two countries but also in strengthening the socialist forces of the world.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation we signed today is of significance in further developing the relations and friendship between our two countries.

Now that historic measures for nuclear disarmament have been taken for the first time and a considerably favorable trend prevails in the international life, it is essential to continuously promote this process and expand it to all spheres of international relations and to all parts of the world.

Czechoslovakia is joining the Soviet Union and other allies in supporting all the initiatives for strengthening trust, security and cooperation among states and nations and striving to settle the present international problems on the principles of constructive dialogue, equality and mutual security.

We think that Czechoslovakia's proposal for establishing a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighborly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Pact nations and the NATO nations makes a concrete contribution to this peace policy, too.

We truly have interest in a durable peace and security in Asia.

We consider that the initiative put forward by the Soviet Union in Vladivostok for security, cooperation, confidence and disarmament in Asia and the Pacific region is a realistic step leading to this direction.

We estimate the constructive proposals of the DPRK for relaxing the military confrontation and establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.

We also support your efforts to resume dialogue between the two parts of Korea in order to realise the legitimate desire of the Korean nation for national reunification by peaceful and democratic means.

Congratulatory Messages to DPRK President from Foreign Party & State Leaders

Messages of greetings came to President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo from the party and state leaders of foreign countries on the occasion of the 40th birthday of the DPRK.

They came from:

- **Wojciech Jaruzelski**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and **Zbigniew Messner**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR;
- **Erich Honecker**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR;
- **Milos Jakes**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and **Gustav Husak**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the government of the CSR;
- **Todor Zhivkov**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Atanasov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR;
- **J. Batmunkh**, General Secretary of the Central Committeee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and **D. Scodnom**, Chairman of the Council Ministers of the MPR;
- **Armiz Alia**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and **Adil Carcani**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSRA.
- **Karoly Grosz**, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and **Bruno Straub**, President of the Presidential Council of the HPR and

On this occasion President Kim Il Sung received messages of greeting from:

- **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba;
- **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic;
- **Stipe Suvar**, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and **Raif Dizdarevic**, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- **Nguyen Van Linh**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, and **Vo Chi Cong**, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;
- **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and **Phoumi Vongvicht**, Acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;
- **R. Venkataraman**, President of the Republic of India;
- **Aristides Pereira**, President of the Republic of Cape Verde;
- **Amin Gemayel**, President of the Republic of Lebanon;
- **Veerasamy Ringadoo**, Governor-General of Mauritius;
- **Aneerood Jugnauth**, Prime Minister of Mauritius;
- **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia;

(Continued on page 8)

Korea Trip Report: Pre-Olympic Repression

—By Charles Scheiner, 8/31/88—

Mr. Charles Scheiner is a member of the New York-based U.S. War Resisters League.

He visited south Korea to attend the International Conference on Peace and Reunification of Korea and on Aug. 15, he attended a students meeting held at Yonsei University with Ms. Sue Bailey, a member of the People's Anti-War Mobilization.

Then he shouted "Yankees, come home!" and by so doing he and Ms. Sue Bailey were arrested, questioned and deported by the authorities.

The following is a report written by him after the release:

Mr. Charles Scheiner, USA, member of the Executive Com. of the War Resisters League (WRL)

The south Korean government, preparing to host the 1988 Olympics, is trying to present a hospitable, democratized face to the world. They are trying to use the publicity and the international attendance at the Olympics to show that military dictatorships are ancient history, that they have emerged from economic and political backwardness to become a modern, free, and prosperous international power. Unfortunately, the reality behind the facade is different – south Korea includes widespread poverty and semi-martial law.

I was invited to Seoul to attend the International Conference on Peace and Reunification of Korea, representing National Mobilization for Survival and the War Resisters League. On August 15, a week before the conference was to begin, I spoke, with three other foreigners, at the massive student demonstration for reunification at Yonsei University. Five days after the demonstration, two of us were arrested, interrogated for two days, and deported. Other international conference delegates were arrested, questioned, and deported on their way out of Korea after the meeting.

The Conference, which hoped to take advantage of pre-Olympic democratic space to bring Korean issues higher on the international agenda and to help the Korean movement learn about similar movements in other countries, was the first such meeting ever held there. It represents an important step for the Korean struggle, reaching out to the rest of the world. South Korean authorities understand the importance of international solidarity – they continually harassed the participants in the meeting and, by expelling the foreign delegates, will prohibit them from returning to Korea.

During my aborted visit, I met with people working on peace, reunification, housing, campus organizing, labor, human rights and nuclear issues. Although many of the activists have recently come out of prison, hiding, or exile, there is a rapidly growing and extremely determined base of committed people, stretching far beyond the "student movement" described by the media. Many are "graduates" of the student movement who work in various sectors of Korean society to conscientize their fellow workers, looking forward to a day when massive, diverse, popular power will replace the U.S.-controlled puppet government.

Yonsei Student Demonstration

August 15 is Liberation Day in Korea, marking the 1945 end of Japanese colonial rule. Students from both halves of the country planned to march from Mt. Halla (in the far south) and Mt. Paekdu (in the far north) to confer at Panmunjom, in the so-called Demilitarized Zone. Although a similar effort in June was violently prevented by south Korean police, many in the newly-unified student movement felt that the pre-Olympic period was an important time to demonstrate for reunification.

Each side designated 20 students for the conference. The march from the north was cheered by hundreds of thousand of bystanders, and proceeded to Panmunjom with government approval. In the south, marchers and organizers were harassed throughout. By Liberation Day, when rallies at Seoul universities were to send off the student delegates for the last 50 miles to Panmunjom, 40,000 south Korean riot police had been mobilized, surrounding every campus in the city for days, violently confronting demonstrators, and arresting more than 3,000 people before August 15.

Nevertheless, the Yonsei University rally August 15 drew nearly 10,000 participants, many of whom arrived several days early to be sure to get on campus. The scent of yesterday's tear gas lingered in the hot summer, early morning air. Colorful, artistic banners, showing north and south Koreans dancing together, adorned university buildings, and small meetings of non-student "observers," medical teams, organizers, and others were scattered around the buildings and grounds.

As students converged on the main plaza in feeder marches from various portions of the campus, their seriousness and militancy changed the relaxed mood; their songs, flags, raised hands and fists, and slogans clearly conveyed their determination to proceed to the DMZ. The rally began about 10:00 am, with several thousand students and others sitting on the concrete plaza, listening to speakers.

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a 70-year-old human rights leader, was to give the opening speech, but he was recovering from a police beating the day before when he tried to defend a female student. Rev. Moon's place was taken by Ms. Li Oo-Chong, who spoke of her support for Korean reunification and the students' efforts. Ms. Li was followed by a succession of male speakers, some students and some older movement leaders, who steadfastly urged the students forward and reiterated demands for unification, co-hosting the Olympics, and an end to U.S. domination of south Korea. Although slightly varied by occasional songs and chants, the tone was one of unrelenting anger, urgency, and determination. The last line of the most popular song echoed a cry heard around the world: "Yankee go home."

After about an hour, four international supporters (Sue Bailey of the People's Anti-War Mobilization, Gloria Bouis of the Alliance for Philippine Concerns, Rev. Kiyul Chong of the U.S. Out of Korea Committee, and myself) made solidarity statements. It was the first time foreigners had been asked to speak at a student rally, and it was controversial. The student who introduced us said that he was so uncomfortable introducing Americans he wouldn't even say our names. We each offered support for the Korean students; Sue spoke of the anti-war movement and the economic situation in the United States, and Gloria discussed parallels between the Philippine and Korean people's struggles. My brief statement follows:

"We in the U.S. justice and peace movement are in solidarity with your struggle for peaceful reunification, but we will not, as American citizens, presume to tell you Koreans what to do. Our government has been doing that for much too long, imposing dictatorships and catastrophic war on the Korean people.

"Instead, I would like to send a message to my own United States government – to get American nuclear weapons, troops, and bases out of this country. I am ashamed and angry that my taxes, my soldiers, and my nation's name are being used to prevent the people of Korea from achieving peace, democracy, reunification, and self-determination.

"Yankee come home!"

The audience understood the last line without interpretation, and laughed and clapped. The international press corps, glad to find someone to interview who spoke English, surrounded us with questions. And the rally continued for several more hours. The 20 student delegates to Panmunjom each spoke briefly about the urgency of reunification and wrapped him/herself (there was one woman) in a Korean flag. Finally, dozens of supporters pricked their fingers and painted a banner with their collective blood, and the march began to form up.

It was led by the flag-draped delegates and about fifty blue-shirted "front-line activists" (including two Korean-Americans from Young Koreans United), tied together at the waist so that they could not run, prepared to endure police tear gas and beatings. Next, fifteen respected, long-time leaders in the Korean movement. These included professors, church and women's group leaders, and the mother of a student who burned himself to death earlier this year. Then thousands of students, many with banners and drums. The international press corps, with their helmets and military gas masks, were a bizarre contrast to the students, who only had handkerchiefs, headbonds, or surgical masks.

As the students neared the main university entrance, several thousand riot police were waiting. A tank-like vehicle launched more than fifty tear gas grenades in a few seconds, firing them hundreds of feet into the campus. As the fog-like gas filled the air, burning skin, eyes, and throats, sapping physical energy, all but the front-liners ran back. The tank followed, firing more grenades, driving us further into the campus. Some fainted or lost their sight; all were coughing, vomiting, stumbling. The front-liners were beaten and arrested; after about half an hour the rest of us regained control and breath. Makeshift medical centers treated the most severely affected. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured this time; several students have been killed by gas grenades in the last few years. A gentle breeze eventually dissipated the gas, but exposed skin continued to burn until washed.

Many of the students regrouped and moved toward the gate an hour later, this time with rocks and Molotov cocktails, only to be met with more gas. The intermittent confrontation kept up all day; by evening, 2,000 had been arrested. Most were released within a few hours or days; two weeks later seven leaders were still held. Kim Joong Ki, Seoul University student who suggested the march to Panmunjom, is charged with violating the National Security Law, and could get decades in prison.

A Quick Exposure Tour

Over the next five days, we visited organizations and events which form the breadth of the Korean movement. The *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, a progressive newspaper allowed to publish only in the past few months, editorialized that an American saying "Yankee go home" was a significant step for the Korean movement. Everywhere we were introduced as "the Americans who said 'Yankee come home' at Yonsei University," and everywhere people knew of us, and greeted us warmly. For most, it was their first contact with Americans who supported their cause; many were unaware that there is an anti-intervention movement in the U.S.

Pyo Mun-te, an anti-nuclear novelist, told us of his decades of efforts to get the movement to address the 1,000 American nuclear weapons in Korea. "Since 1945, the U.S. and its puppet regimes have blinded people about nuclear bombs. Many in south Korea welcome the bombs as protection against north Korea." As the movement shifts its emphasis from democracy to reunification, Pyo is gratified to see increasing attention on nuclear and war/peace issues.

The Youth Federation for Democracy (young in thought, not age) was formed in 1985 to take the once-elitist movement to the grassroots. With branches in slum areas and factories (south Korea has the longest hours and most dangerous working conditions in the world), YFD includes graduates of the student movement working among the public. They take risks and set examples to inspire others. In contrast with the stereotype of the shrilly anti-American student movement in Sisyphusian confrontation with police, YFD and others are engaged in a methodical, multi-faceted, long-term struggle to bring change to Korea.

At the United People's Movement for Democracy and Reunification, 30 eminent older activists were on a sit-in strike to protest police brutality against the students. They demanded that all arrested during the student conference struggle be released, that the Internal Security Minister be punished, that the Olympics be co-hosted by north and south as a step toward reunification, that the armistice which ended the Korean War be converted to a peace treaty, and the U.S.-Roh puppet regime be swept out of their country.

Thirty-six long-term political prisoners were freed on Liberation Day (over 600 remain in prison), and the National Council of Churches held a prayer/welcome program for them. A group of mothers of prisoners sold shirts silk-screened with "Free all political prisoners – give mothers a happy life." Soh Jun-Sik was released from prison last May after 17 years (ten in "preventive custody") for a brief visit to North Korea. His brother is still imprisoned, and Soh is working to repeal the "Social Security Law" which allows unlimited preventive detention by administrative decision. The Japanese-born, 40-year-old Soh, relaxed and candid for long hours on many subjects, would not discuss the torture his jailers used in their ten years of futile attempts to get him to renounce his beliefs. His prison letters are about to be published.

We visited families whose homes were razed to build luxury apartments, now squatting in a city park. In May 1987, 4,000 police mobilized to evict their 120-member squatter community. During the frigid Korean winter, police demolished their makeshift tent houses six times; each time the squatters rebuilt them. The mothers insisted on making us dinner; it turned out they had fed demonstrating Yonsei students for three days before August 15, and had heard us speak there. Although Korean women are often relegated to subservient roles, these women – not from a middle-class, university background – are strong, committed and generous, the backbone of the increasingly effective social change movement.

In Puchon, we attended a Buddhist memorial service for a factory worker killed by cadmium poisoning. Once again, we were introduced and applauded, although few of the workers have any movement ties. The widow spoke to the several hundred workers present; a young labor organizer discussed the need to organize to demand better safeguards against what they call "work-

(Continued on page 5)

Students Ignite Effigy of Roh, Not Flame-Holder

Students who accuse the government of staging the Olympic Games to strengthen military rule burned an effigy of Roh Tae Woo at Yonsei University in Seoul on Sep. 11, the third day of the demonstrations against the games.

Students shouted slogans "Yankees go home!" "Oppose the Olympics that squeeze out the blood of the masses!" and "Oppose the dictatorial Olympics!"

Journalist Falls Prey to White Terrorism in S. Korea

A south Korean journalist was assaulted by five military personnel on the order of a brigadier general on Aug. 6.

It was revealed on Aug. 30 after an inquiry conducted by the Army Criminal Investigation Department that Brig. Gen. Lee Kyu Hong, 48, commander of the Army Intelligence Command detachment ordered Maj. Pak. Chol Su to attack journalist Oh Hong Gun, city editor of the Joongang Economic Daily News, after reading a story by him which he thought defamed the military.

Pak mobilized Capt. An Son Ho and another three noncommissioned officers, who punched and stabbed the journalist near his apartment in southern Seoul while the two watched from a distance, it was announced.

In a column in the August issue of the Monthly Joongang, a sister magazine of the news, titled "Military Culture to Be Cleared Away," he criticized the military for the contribution to the nation's undemocratic developments, ascribing all social evils and irregularities to the military.

According to the result of the investigation, it was disclosed that another Brig. Gen. Kwon attempted to cover up the incident.

Both the two Brig. Gens. Lee and Kwon were arrested and relieved of their posts.

Though the ringleader and the assailants of the incident were arrested, the incident, an attack against democratic forces in south Korea, is an unpardonable act and should be pursued until the veiled nature of the incident is brought to light.

It clearly shows that even now the military is a den of violence and terrorism.

However hard the Roh government may try to cover up its criminal character threatening democracy and human rights in south Korea, they cannot deceive the people and stop the trend towards democracy in south Korea.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published information, No. 499, on Aug. 29 denounced the Roh Tae Woo government's terrorism in assaulting and stabbing journalist Oh Hong Gun early in August.

The information said that the south Korean military regime's terrorism against a journalist is a prelude to their undisguised terrorism against the democratic forces, and it is a clear testimony to the fact that the traitor Roh Tae Woo has thrown off the mask of "democratization" and is going over to a wholesale fascist terrorist rule.

100-Day Service for Student Martyr Held

A 100-day service for the late martyr Cho Sung Man took place at the entrance of the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on the evening of Aug. 22.

The attendants at the 100-day service strengthened their determination to strive for peace and the independent reunification of the country, saying that the outcry of Cho Sung Man that "The unification of this country must not be blocked by anyone, the United States must be expelled from this land and the Olympic Games must be co-hosted without fall" has of late been revived in a movement for national reunification now brisk in various circles of society.

Cho Sung Man, a student of Seoul National University at that time, stabbed himself in the stomach at Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on May 15 and jumped from the top of the three-story building, demanding the unification of the country and democratization in south Korea.

The Roh Tae Woo military government mobilized over 1,500 police in uniform and plainclothes, who surrounded the cathedral and ran riot to suppress the people. But the service proceeded.

(Continued from page 4)

related disease."

We were interviewed by four staffers from the Sogung University student newspaper – a one-hour meeting that stretched to four. They were resentful that they had to ask Americans for information about their own country, but intensely curious, especially about the North American movement. The state-controlled Korean press, and limitations on outside sources of information, has made them ignorant about events outside Korea, and skeptical about what they are told – they believed that the peaceful use of nuclear energy would be beneficial in an egalitarian economic system. We promised to send them more information, and scheduled another appointment for after the conference.

Arrest and Deportation

We never got to keep that appointment. On the morning of August 20, as we left the apartment complex where we had been staying, Sue Bailey and I were accosted by about 10 plainclothed policemen. They demanded to see our passports, and seized them. After a half hour of argument in the street, we were forced into cars and taken to the Foreign Affairs Division of the Seoul Metropolitan Police, across from the United States Embassy. The other foreigners who spoke at Yonsei, not with us at the moment, immediately went into hiding.

At police headquarters, we were interrogated separately. The police based their questions on press articles, although they had other sources. They wanted to know who we visited in Korea, where we stayed, who paid our expenses, who met us at the airport, what we said at Yonsei, our political views, our American movement ties, and our personal histories. I refused to answer any questions relating to anyone other than myself.

After about two hours, we were told that we were being charged with an immigration violation – that a tourist visa did not allow one to speak at a rally. I was asked to sign a "transcript" of the interview. I refused, since I could not read the Korean statement, and wrote my own one-sentence statement that I had not violated my tourist visa. Lieutenant An was accepted this grudgingly, and sent us off to the Investigations Division of the Department of Immigration.

At Immigration, Investigator Kim questioned me from 4 pm to 4 am, with a dinner break – for him; we refused their food and drink. Again, we both refused to answer most questions, but he continued to ask. I told him Mobilization for Survival had 300,000,000 members; he dutifully wrote it down. When he wanted more information about the U.S. movement, I referred him to the American Embassy.

Again I wouldn't sign the 20-page Korean statement, but I relented when I realized that I hadn't told them anything substantive and when they agreed to have another person translate the statement for me. The "transcript" turned out to contain things I hadn't said, specifics obtained by Korean intelligence agencies, and I insisted that they be deleted. They were (Sgt. Kim had to rewrite many pages in the wee hours); I signed, and was given a blanket to sleep for a few hours on a desktop. My only consolation was that about 10 immigration people also had to spend Saturday night in the office, several working more than 24 hours straight.

The next morning, more questions, ostensibly ordered by the Minister of Justice before we could be given "exit permits." The final question was whether I was against U.S.-Korean friendship; I answered that friendship was not 43,000 troops and 1,000 nuclear warheads of one country inside another, but was free communication, expression, travel, trade, and cultural interchange. In Olympics-obsessed Korea, the questioner added sports to my answer, and seemed satisfied.

We were told it would take a few days to arrange our deportation. Our interrogator told us U.S. Embassy people would visit us that afternoon, but warned us not to expect too much: "I don't like the U.S. embassy people. When other country's embassies come over, they try to help their citizens. But the Americans don't do anything for their own." In time two consuls arrived, having received phone calls from the U.S. movement and the press. After making us fill out Privacy Act waivers, they explained how little they could or would do, other than calling our families. One had been at Yonsei and heard us speak; I asked him if my interrogator's remark that the American Embassy hadn't liked our speeches was true; he declined to reply.

The Korean officials asked for our plane tickets to arrange deportation, but mine was in my luggage, so the Embassy representative was allowed to make a call to the Coalition organizing the conference to arrange to get it. The organizers were on top of things; when they brought the luggage, they also brought Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

By then, Immigration wanted to be rid of us. We were rushed to Kimpo Airport, with 10-second doorway and car-window press interviews, and ran around the airport while they frantically tried to put us on a Northwest plane. We missed the plane, they wouldn't buy KAL tickets, and we spent the night in the airport immigarion office. During 24 hours of waiting, we talked with Immigration invesitigators based at Kimpo. In a more relaxed atmosphere (we asked the questions this time), some hinted agreement with our actions, implying that major changes in Korea's political/military system were desirable and inevitable.

The International Conference on Peace and Reunification of Korea was held, minus two deported delegates and two others in hiding. Police forced organizers to find a new site three days before the meeting, and surrounded the conference building throughout its six days, although attendees managed a nighttime visit to Kwangju, site of the 1980 massacre in which 2,000 civilians were killed. As the international delegates went home, each was arrested at the airport, interrogated for about a day, and deported. None will be allowed to return to south Korea for many years.

From September 17 to October 2, the period of the Olympics, a Pan-Korean peace conference is scheduled, with 28 sponsoring movement organizations bringing together Koreans from north and south, Japan, Sakhalin, China, the Soviet Union and other sites of their Diaspora, meeting in places across south Korea and in the MDZ.

It remains to be seen whether this will be allowed, as south Korea is now under the "Peaceful Olympic Special Law", which declares "peace zones" in nearly all of Seoul and several other cities. No outdoor rallies, marches, or assemblies are allowed in these zones, which are but one example of the paranoid security precautions that surround the Olympic Games. Even the government-controlled press wonders if foreign visitors will be comforted by army snipers on rooftops and M-16 armed guards in airports, hotels, and sports facilities.

The Olympics, as feared, are being used to permanentize the division of Korea and to give south international credibility as an "economic miracle" moving rapidly toward democracy. This week's *Business Week's* cover story writes of "a seductive calm pervades south Korea, ... civil unrest has momentarily vanished." *Guardian* readers know better, but *BW* is right that "when the Games are over, the export powerhouse must face up to serious economic and political problems." The facing up may involve even more severe repression – and it is up to the Korean movement, together with its international supporters, to prevent it.

Korean Nationals Here Celebrate DPRK's 40th Birthday

Party and Meeting Held In Tokyo

A party to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held on the 9th of this month in Tokyo under the auspices of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The party was participated in by 1,500 prominent Japanese figures and foreign diplomats to Japan from 45 countries including the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia and Cuba. Among the foreign diplomats were ambassadors to Japan, beginning with the Soviet Ambassador.

Japanese guests included members of the Socialist Party, Liberal-Democratic Party and other Japanese from political and financial circles, including Ishibashi Masashi, Utsunomia Tokuma and Kuno Chuji.

The party was also participated in by Li Jin Gyu, first vice chairman of Chongryun, other Chongryun officials, workers and Korean businessmen.

1,500 Japanese guests, foreign diplomats and others participated in a reception held in Tokyo on Sep. 9 to celebrate the 40th birthday of the DPRK.

Li Jin Gyu, first vice chairman, made a speech at the party.

First, expressing his gratitude to participants, he said the Korean people have been able to lead an independent and creative life as masters of their own destiny and the Korean nationals in Japan to live with national pride and honour as overseas citizens since the DPRK was founded.

The DPRK has surmounted trials and difficulties, holding fast to the policy of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, regarding the Juche idea as the only guide to all its activities under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il. And the international prestige has been further heightened by developing relations with many countries of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace in the past 40 years, he stressed.

Pointing out that it is the urgent task of the Korean people to ease tention of the Korean Peninsula and to realize the peaceful reunification, he expressed the fresh resolve of the Korean people to win in the movement for peace and peaceful reunification.

At the party the participants were entertained with a show performed by the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe and Japanese singers.

Prior to the party, a central meeting of Korean nationals in Japan to celebrate the 40th birthday of the DPRK was held at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, vice chairmen, other Chongryun officials and Korean compatriots living in the Kanto area participated in the meeting.

Mr. Li Jin Gyu made a report at the meeting.

At the meeting four Japanese guests including Doi Takako, chairperson of the Socialist Party of Japan, made congratulatory speeches.

They unanimously said that they would strive to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people struggling for the prosperity of their fatherland and the peace and peaceful reunification of their country.

Major Events

On Sep. 9 the DPRK greeted its 40th anniversary of its founding.

Korean nationals in Japan have regarded the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il as their fatherland and shared happiness and sorrows with the fatherland.

A congratulatory group of Korean nationals in Japan headed by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was invited to the DPRK, whilst many other groups consisting of various circles of Korean compatriots here also visited the fatherland on this occasion.

Korean nationals in Japan conducted campaigns and held various events to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the DPRK.

"Five-month patriotic innovation campaigns" have been staged by resident Koreans under Chongryun's guidance to fete the DPRK's birthday with achievements in Chongryun's work and movement among resident Koreans.

The campaigns started on May 1 will be continued until the end of September. Its major tasks are to contribute to the socialist construction of their fatherland, support the south Korean people's struggle, promote the reunification of the fatherland, and expand Chongryun's mass basis.

Meanwhile, sports and cultural events were held by resident Koreans throughout Japan.

• July 25
A joint choral concert was held in Osaka by 1,000 Korean women.

• Aug. 18 to Sep. 1
A phto exhibition "The glorious 40 years" was held in Kyoto Prefecture under the auspices of Kyoto prefectural headquarters in Chongryun.

• Aug. 24
The Samjiyon, the DPRK passenger ship, with 339 Korean residents in Japan aboard from their fatherland entered port in Yokohama for the first time, amidst a rousing welcome of Koreans in Japan. The ship left Yokohama Port on Aug. 30.

• Aug. 24, 27
An instrument music concert was held by Korean students in the Kanto and Kinki areas.

• Aug. 30
Groups of Koreans in Japan to convey letters of loyalty started for Pyongyang.

• Sep. 1
A congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chairman Han Duk Su left here to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

• Aug. 31 to Sep. 2
The Central Sports Meeting of Korean Residents in Japan was held at the Komazawa Stadium in a Tokyo suburb.

• Sep. 4
A grand festival of Korean residents in Japan was organized in the Tokyo area and various other regions.

• Sep. 7 to 9
The 17th Art Exhibition of Korean Students in Japan was held at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall.

Korean residents in Japan welcome the Samjiyon, the DPRK passenger ship, which entered Yokohama Port for the first time on Aug. 24.

An opening ceremony of the Central Sports Meeting of Korean Residents in Japan was held on Aug. 31. This sports meeting was participated in by 4,000 players from 74 Korean primary, junior and senior high schools, who won in the elimination matches.

320 Dels., Delegates from 130 States Attend Celebrations of DPRK's 40th Birthday

(Continued from the previous issue)

The following is a part of the list of foreign guests who attended the celebrations of the 40th birthday of the DPRK held in Pyongyang.

- A delegation of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society headed by Alhaji Musa Kabia, chairman of the society and minister of development, social services and youth of Sierra Leone;
- A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Youssep Mourtada, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and its secretary of international relations;
- A delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon headed by Said El-Daoui, member of the Political Bureau of the party;
- Delegate of the Left Pugreece Loukas Andreou, member of the Central Committee of the party;
- A delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus headed by Agamemnon Stavrou, member of the Central Committee of the PARQ;
- A delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by Jacovos Katsunotos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;
- A delegation of the Tunisian Communist Party headed by Hichem Skik, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party;
- A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania headed by Mihai Andrian, secretary of the Central Committee of the union;
- A delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Czechoslovakia headed by Zdena Tesarova, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the union;
- A delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by Victor Chepurin, first secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the league;
- A delegation of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism of the Soviet Union headed by its First Vice-Chairman Vadim Stepanov;
- A delegation of the Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Yemi Oyeneye;
- A delegation of the Burkina Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People headed by its Chairman Sandwidi Yamba Joseph;
- A delegation of the Senegalese Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People headed by its Chairman Bavacar Samb;
- Delegate of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association Om Prakash Mantri, secretary general of the association;
- A delegation of the Philippine Friendship Association headed by Maria Cristina Lopez Quimbo;
- A delegation of the Cyprus-Korea Friendship and Solidarity Association headed by its Chairman Vias Livadas;
- A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Allied Employees headed by its General Secretary Jochen Meinel;
- A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers headed by its General Secretary Andre Hemmerle;
- Delegate of the Trade Unions International of Transport Workers Gyula Csenki, secretary of the TUITW;
- A delegation of the Trade Union of Printing of Norway headed by its Secretary Erik Olaussen;
- A delegation of the Macao Jinmeng Company headed by its General Director Wong Yuk Hing;
- A delegation of Helm Ag of West Germany headed by Michael Metelmann;
- Ngaing Thomas, director and editor-in-chief of the Gambian paper The Gambia;
- A Jilin, China, provincial friendship delegation headed by He Zhukang, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government;
- Chang Sieh Zoo, general manager of the Singapore International Scientific Ltd. and its delegate;
- Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, and his party;
- Edmond Jouve, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and president of the Council of the European Society for the Study of the Juche Idea, and his party;
- Ugandan delegate for the Study of the Juche Idea V. Chango Machyo, minister of relief and social rehabilitation of the Republic of Uganda;
- A delegation of the Guayaquil University of Ecuador led by its President Jaime Polit Alcivar;
- A delegation of the Federico Villareal National University of Peru led by its President Luis Cotillo Zegarra;
- Henry Bertrand, deputy secretary general of the Association of Writers of the French Language, and his party;
- Haber Emmanuel, chairman of the Malta National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- A delegation of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru led by its Vice President Benjamin Boccio la Paz;
- Mouwafac el Saeed Hassan, vice president of Damascus University, and his party;
- Maria Tereza Moya Florez, president of the Group for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Kim Jong Suk of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru;
- Carlos Ramalhete, secretary general of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism who is a delegate of the committee;
- A Portuguese delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea led by Manuel Bell Rodriguez;
- Augustine Oyang-Atubo, chief of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Teachers of the Chambogo Normal College of Uganda;
- Forcellini Luigi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino who is delegate of the party;
- Fersi Mustapha, secretary general of the Writers' Union of Tunisia, and his companion;
- A congratulatory group of Korean citizens in China led by Choe Ran Suk;
- A party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) headed by Mahdi Abdula Saeed, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Control Committee of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the PDRY;
- A delegation of the Mauritius-DPRK National Friendship Association headed by Hossenjee Edoo, chairman of the association;
- Andriambololona Hyacinthe, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and delegate of the National Committee for the Study of the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution;
- A Mozambican party and government delegation headed by Manuel Jose Antonio, member of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of interior of the People's Republic of Mozambique;
- Stetie Salah, general director of the Political and Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Lebanon who is delegate of the government of the Republic of Lebanon;
- A delegation of the Justice Party of Argentina headed by Gustavo Gonzales, member of the Political Bureau of the party and its propaganda secretary;
- A parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Norway headed by Inger Lise Oerv, vice president of parliament;
- A Finnish parliamentary friendship delegation headed by Pekka Leppanen, member of the parliament of the Republic of Finland;
- Nicandro Pereira Bareto, minister of justice of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and vice chairman of the Guinea Bissau-Korea Friendship Association who is delegate of the association;
- Jarbas de Holanda Pereira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party who is delegate of the party;
- Oscar Salas Moya, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia who is delegate of the party;
- Vanja Larsson, member of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden who is delegate of the party;
- A delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Mpinga Kasenda, permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of the movement;
- Fanny Edelman, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of international relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina who is delegate of the party;
- Juan Angel Toledo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay who is delegate of the party;
- Manuel Hoaquin Xavier, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay who is delegate of the party;
- Nelson Lorenso, member of the National Executive Council of the Large Front of Uruguay who is delegate of the front;
- A delegation of the parliament and the Democratic Left Party of Ecuador headed by Daniel Granda Arciniega, member of parliament of the Republic of Ecuador;
- Bernardo Zuniga, member of the Political Commission of the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica who is delegate of the vanguard;
- Fred Weir, member of the Central Committee of the Comminist Party of Canada who is delegate of the party;
- A delegation of the People's Party of Panama headed by Migel Porcel, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the party;
- Minerva Rara Batista, deputy secretary of international relations of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama who is delegate of the party;
- A delegation of the Democratic Renovation Party of Portugal headed by Ivo Pinho, member of the National Directive Commission of the Party;
- Oswaldo de Melo Otero, executive secretary of the Permanent Congress of the Trade Union Unity of the Working People of Latin America who is delegate of the congress;
- Henrique Miranda, chairman of the Brazil-Korea Cultural Institute of Friendship;
- A delegation of the Sweden-Korean Friendship Association headed by Bert Andersson, chairman of the association;
- Sinclair Kittens, general secretary of the Barbados Commiittee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People who is delegate of the committee;
- Bookbinder, leader of Derbyshire County Council and president of the British Committee for Korea's Reunification, and his entourage;
- A delegation of the Iceland-Korea Friendship Society headed by Hrafn Hardarson, general secretary of the society;
- A delegation of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Carlos Perez Herrera, chairman of the association;
- Luis de Azevedo, president of the Portuguese Association of Democratic Jurists;
- Fernando Piteira Santos, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Portugal-Korea Friendship Association;
- A Peruvian trade and agricultural delegation headed by Isaac Roberto Angeles Lazo, first deputy minister of agriculture;
- Member of parliament Trevor Sudama who is delegate of the Trinidad Tobago-DPRK Friendship Association;
- A delegation of Singapore Aetna Group Pte Ltd. Corporation headed by Quek Chek Lan, president of the corporation;
- A delegation of the Australia Bannink World Travel Agency headed by Wim Johan Bannink, president of the agency;
- A delegation of the Goldking Development Ltd., Hong Kong, headed by Lim Sok Chek, managing director of the company;
- Tong Lap Shun, delegate of Melbourne Trading Company in Hong Kong;
- Stig Strandh, chief of the Haninge Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Sweden who is delegate of the group;
- Ampah Johnson, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and delegate for the study of the Juche idea;
- Joseph Asselam, chairman of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea at the Marien Ngouabi University of the Congo who is delegate of the Congo for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- Humberto Ortiz Flores, manager of the Ecuadorian "Voluntad" Publishing House, and his entourage;
- Deirdre Griswold, editor-in-chief of the U.S. paper Worker's World;
- Mohamed Hamad Mohamed Matar, a special envoy of the government of the Republic of the Sudan;
- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Cui Yueli, president of the China-Korea Friendship Association and member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China;
- A delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Li Keqiang, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the league;
- A Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Zhu Rongji, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government;
- Goan Su Guen, general director of the Man Tak Joint Venture Trading Company in Macao who is delegate of the company;
- A delegation of the Ming Kei Leather Company in Macao headed by its general director Mak Shea Kan.

Foreigners see a mammoth parade of over one million Pyongyangites celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between DPRK & CSR

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Gustav Husak of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the CSR in Pyongyang on Sep. 11 on behalf of the two countries.

Follow the articles of the treaty:

Article 1

The two high contracting parties shall comprehensively develop in depth the fraternal friendship and unity and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Article 2

The two high contracting parties shall help develop cooperation between state organs and social organizations in order to deepen understanding between the peoples of the DPRK and the CSR, more closely develop the ties between them, strengthen their friendly relations and provide new spiritual and material wealth.

Article 3

The two high contracting parties shall expand and develop mutual contacts and cooperation in the economy, science and technology, culture, art, education, health, the press, radio, television, movie, physical culture and sports and all other domains.

Article 4

The two high contracting parties shall make positive efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist and working-class movements.

Article 5

The two high contracting parties shall actively support the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racism of all manners and hues and for the consolidation of freedom and national independence and for social progress.

Article 6

The Czechoslovak side shall support the righteous efforts of the DPRK to clear the southern part of the Korean Peninsula of foreign troops and nuclear weapons and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean side shall support the peaceful foreign policy of the CSR and its efforts to ease the tension in Europe, develop the good neighbourly relations and cooperation and consolidate universal peace and security.

Article 7

The two high contracting parties shall continue to cooperate with the other socialist and progressive forces of the world in order to guarantee world peace and security and cooperation among the peoples, expand and deepen the process of international detente, call a halt to arms race, realize a universal, complete disarmament including the elimination of nuclear weapons, create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and put an end to aggression and war in the life of peoples of all countries.

Article 8

The two high contracting parties shall inform each other of important international issues and other matters of mutual concern and discuss them together.

Article 9

This treaty shall come into force from the day notes of confirming that necessary conditions for the effectiveness of the treaty have been provided in the two countries are exchanged.

Article 10

This treaty shall remain valid for 20 years and it shall be extended by every 10 years automatically unless one of the two high contracting parties sends the other a written notice proposing that this treaty be abrogated, 12 months before the expiration of the term of its validity.

(Continued from page 3)

- **Seyed Ali Khamenei**, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- **Joseph Saidu Momoh**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone;
- **Margrethe the Second**, Queen of Denmark;
- **Edward Seaga**, Prime Minister of Jamaica;
- **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic;
- **Mohamed Hosni Mubarak**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- **Mathieu Kerekou**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President of the Republic, head of state and Chairman of the National Executive Council;
- **Jerry John Rawlings**, Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana;
- **Ali Seibou**, President of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger;
- **Hussain Muhammad Ershad**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- **Jaime Lusinchi**, President of the Republic of Venezuela;
- **Ahmed Ali El Mirgani**, President of the Council of the Head of State of the Republic of the Sudan;
- **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;
- **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Somali Democratic Republic;
- **Yoweri Museveni**, President of the Republic of Uganda;
- **Wee Kim Wee**, President of the Republic of Singapore;
- **Sultan Mahmood Iskandar Al-Haji Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ismail**, King of Malaysia;
- **Paul Suereb**, Acting President of the Republic of Malta;
- **Zine El Abidine Ben Ali**, President of the Republic of Tunisia;
- **Chadli Bendjedid**, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and Secretary General of the National Liberation Front Party;
- **Ali Salim Albiydh**, Secretary General of the C.C., the Yemen Soclialist Party;
- **Haidar Abu Daker Al-Attas**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;
- **Ghulam Ishaq Khan**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- **Joao Bernardo Vieira**, Secretary General of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;
- **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev**, King of Nepal;
- **Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah**, Amir of State of Kuwait;
- **Blaise Compaore**, Chairman of the People's Front, head of state and Government of Burkina Faso;
- **Ali Hassan Mwinyi**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda;
- **France Albert Rene**, President of the Republic of Seychelles;
- **Miguel De La Madrid Hurtado**, President of the United States of Mexico.
- **Mohamed Abdelaziz**, President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Secretary General of the Polisario Front;
- **Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya**, President of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania;
- **Andre Kolingba**, President and head of state of the Central African Republic;
- **Robert G. Mugabe**, First Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and President of the Republic of Zimbabwe;
- **Denis Sassou Nguesso**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the Republic and head of government;
- **Kurt Waldheim**, Federal President of the Republic of Austria;
- **Bhaumibol Adulyadej**, King of Thailand;
- **Hassan Bin Talal**, Acting King of the Hashemite Jordan;
- **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Republic of Togo;
- **El Hadj Omar Bongo**, President of the Gabonese Republic;
- **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, Founder-Chairman of the Popular Revolutionary Movement and President of the Republic of Zaire;
- **Felix Houphouet-Boigny**, President of the Republic of Cote-D'Ivoire;
- **Ali Abdullah Saleh**, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and General Secretary of the General People's Congress;
- **Lansana Conte**, President of the Military Committee of National Redressment, President and Head of State of the Republic of Guinea;
- **Najibullah**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Republic of Afghanistan, and **Mohammad Hassan Sharq**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan;
- **Daniel Ortega Saavedra**, President of the Republic of Nicaragua;
- **Joaquim Alberto Chissano**, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique;
- **Hissein Habre**, President of the Republic of Chad and Head of State;
- **Paul Biya**, President of the Republic of Cameroon;
- **Vigdis Finnbogadottir**, President of the Republic of Iceland;
- **H. Kamuzu Banda**, President of the Republic of Malawi; and
- **Carl Gustaf**, King of Sweden.

A message came also from **Norodom Sihanouk**.

(Continued from page 1)

All the epochal changes and great victories gained in our country under the banner of the Republic are the fruits borne on the Juche idea and the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il Sung.

In our country today the entire people are singleheartedly united behind the party and the leader and the whole society is one ideological community.

Encouraged by the militant tasks set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his historic report, the government of the Republic and our people will further strengthen the subject of the revolution, the socialist political system and the economic might of the country by implementing the line of the three revolutions and thus victoriously consummate the cause of socialism and communism.

Saying that in his historic report President Kim Il Sung reclarified the principled stand of the government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, Li Gun Mo went on:

All our fair and reasonable peace proposals are warmly supported and welcomed by more people the world over as days go by.

With the positive support and encouragement from the peoples all over the world, the government of our Republic and our people will smash the "two Koreas" plots and new war provocations by the splittists at home and abroad and accomplish without fail the historic cause of national reunification in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Saying that independence, friendship and peace are the fundamental ideals of the government of our republic in its foreign policy, he went on:

Upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the DPRK will continue to make energetic efforts to promote friendship, cooperation and state relations with fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the Third World nations.

Our Republic has decorated its 40 years with epochal changes and great progress. In the future, too, it will remain victorious and be guaranteed with a bright future.

(Continued from page 1)

Happiness" was given at the February 8 House by some 5,000 artistes on the same day.

Meanwhile, on Sep. 9, a mammoth parade of over one million Pyongyangites took place at the Kim Il Sung Square in the presence of President Kim Il Sung and foreign guests and a mass gymnastic display "40 Years Covered by the Republic" was given at the Kim Il Sung Stadium by 50,000 students and children in Pyongyang.

On the evening of the same day, a grand banquet was arranged by President Kim Il Sung to honor foreign guests at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, and the Kim Il Sung Square was filled with youths and students who held a grand soiree and a torch procession at night.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people for peace and reunification and a mass meeting to welcome foreign delegates who visited the DPRK to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK were held at the People's Palace of Culture and Kim Il Sung University, respectively, on Sep. 10.

Mass rallies to welcome foreign delegations and delegates including those from the Soviet Union, Burkina Faso and Laos took place in various cities of the country during the period.

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